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the territory of those countries participating in IC/DV procedures will not be diverted, transshipped, or reexported to another destination except in accordance with export control regulations of the importing country.

(b) *Exports.* The Office of Defense Trade Controls may require the IC/DV procedure on proposed exports of defense articles to non-government entities in those countries participating in IC/DV procedures. In such cases, U.S. exporters must submit both an export license application (the completed Form DSP-5) and the original Import Certificate, which must be provided and authenticated by the government of the importing country. This document verifies that the foreign importer complied with the import regulations of the government of the importing country and that the importer declared the intention not to divert, transship or reexport the material described therein without the prior approval of that government. After delivery of the commodities to the foreign consignee, the Department of State may also require U.S. exporters to furnish Delivery Verification documentation from the government of the importing country. This documentation verifies that the delivery was in accordance with the terms of the approved export license. Both the Import Certificate and the Delivery Verification must be furnished to the U.S. exporter by the foreign importer.

(c) *Triangular transactions.* When a transaction involves three or more countries that have adopted the IC/DV procedure, the governments of these countries may stamp a triangular symbol on the Import Certificate. This symbol is usually placed on the Import Certificate when the applicant for the Import Certificate (the importer) states either (1) that there is uncertainty whether the items covered by the Import Certificate will be imported into the country issuing the Import Certificate; (2) that he or she knows that the items will not be imported into the country issuing the Import Certificate; or (3) that, if the items are to be imported into the country issuing the Import Certificate, they will subsequently be reexported to another destination. All parties, including the ul-

timate consignee in the country of ultimate destination, must be shown on the completed Import Certificate.

§ 123.15 Congressional notification for licenses.

(a) All exports of major defense equipment, as defined in §120.8 of this subchapter, sold under a contract in the amount of \$14,000,000 or more, or exports of defense articles and defense services sold under a contract in the amount of \$50,000,000 or more, may take place only after the Office of Defense Trade Controls notifies the exporter through issuance of a license or other approval that Congress has not enacted a joint resolution prohibiting the export and:

(1) In the case of a license for an export to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, any member country of that Organization, or Australia, Japan or New Zealand, 15 calendar days have elapsed since receipt by the Congress of the certification required by 22 U.S.C. 2776(c)(1); or

(2) In the case of a license for an export to any other destination, 30 calendar days have elapsed since receipt by the Congress of the certification required by 22 U.S.C. 2776(c)(1).

(b) Persons who intend to export defense articles and defense services pursuant to any exemption in this subchapter under the circumstances described in the first sentence of paragraph (a) of this section must notify the Office of Defense Trade Controls by letter of the intended export and, prior to transmittal to Congress, provide a signed contract and a DSP-83 signed by the applicant, the foreign consignee and end-user.

[62 FR 67275, Dec. 24, 1997, as amended at 64 FR 17533, Apr. 12, 1999]

§ 123.16 Exemptions of general applicability.

(a) The following exemptions apply to exports of unclassified defense articles for which no approval is needed from the Office of Defense Trade Controls. These exemptions do not apply to: Proscribed destinations under §126.1 of this subchapter; exports for which Congressional notification is required (see §123.15 of this subchapter); MTCR

articles; Significant Military Equipment (SME); and may not be used by persons who are generally ineligible as described in §120.1(c) of this subchapter. All shipments of defense articles, including those to and from Canada, require a Shipper's Export Declaration (SED) or notification letter. If the export of a defense article is exempt from licensing, the SED must cite the exemption. Refer to §123.22 for Shipper's Export Declaration and letter notification requirements.

(b) The following exports are exempt from the licensing requirements of this subchapter.

(1) District Directors of Customs shall permit the export without a license of defense hardware being exported in furtherance of a manufacturing license agreement, technical assistance agreement, distribution agreement or an arrangement for distribution of items identified in Category XIII(b)(1), approved in accordance with Part 124, provided that:

(i) The defense hardware to be exported supports the activity and is identified by item, quantity and value in the agreement or arrangement; and

(ii) Any provisos or limitations placed on the authorized agreement or arrangement are adhered to; and

(iii) The exporter certifies on the Shipper's Export Declaration that the export is exempt from the licensing requirements of this subchapter. This is done by writing, "22 CFR 123.16(b)(1) and the agreement or arrangement (identify/state number) applicable"; and

(iv) The total value of all shipments does not exceed the value authorized in the agreement or arrangement.

(v) In the case of a distribution agreement, export must be made directly to the approved foreign distributor.

(2) District Directors of Customs shall permit the export of components or spare parts (for exemptions for firearms and ammunition see §123.17) without a license when the total value does not exceed \$500 in a single transaction and:

(i) The components or spare parts are being exported to support a defense article previously authorized for export; and

(ii) The spare parts or components are not going to a distributor, but to a previously approved end-user of the defense articles; and

(iii) The spare parts or components are not to be used to enhance the capability of the defense article;

(iv) exporters shall not split orders so as not to exceed the dollar value of this exemption;

(v) the exporter may not make more than 24 shipments per calendar year to the previously authorized end user;

(vi) The exporter must certify on the Shipper's Export Declaration that the export is exempt from the licensing requirements of this subchapter. This is done by writing 22 CFR 123.16(b)(2) applicable.

(3) District Directors of Customs shall permit the export without a license, of packing cases specially designed to carry defense articles.

(4) District Directors of Customs shall permit the export without a license, of unclassified models or mock-ups of defense articles, provided that such models or mock-ups are nonoperable and do not reveal any technical data in excess of that which is exempted from the licensing requirements of §125.4(b) of this subchapter and do not contain components covered by the U.S. Munitions List (see §120.6(b) of this subchapter). Some models or mockups built to scale or constructed of original materials can reveal technical data. U.S. persons who avail themselves of this exemption must provide a written certification to the District Director of Customs that these conditions are met. This exemption does not imply that the Office of Defense Trade Controls will approve the export of any defense articles for which models or mock-ups have been exported pursuant to this exemption.

(5) District Directors of Customs shall permit the temporary export without a license of unclassified defense articles to any public exhibition, trade show, air show or related event if that article has previously been licensed for a public exhibition, trade show, air show or related event and the license is still valid. U.S. persons who avail themselves of this exemption must provide a written certification to

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the District Director of Customs that these conditions are met.

(6) For exemptions for firearms and ammunition for personal use refer to § 123.17.

(7) For exemptions for firearms for personal use of members of the U.S. Armed Forces and civilian employees see § 123.18.

(8) For exports to Canada refer to § 126.5 of this subchapter.

(9) District Directors of Customs shall permit the temporary export without a license by a U.S. person of any unclassified component, part, tool or test equipment to a subsidiary, affiliate or facility owned or controlled by the U.S. person (see § 122.2(c) of this subchapter) if the component, part, tool or test equipment is to be used for manufacture, assembly, testing, production, or modification provided:

(i) The U.S. person is registered with the Office of Defense Trade Controls and complies with all requirements set forth in part 122 of this subchapter;

(ii) No defense article exported under this exemption may be sold or transferred without the appropriate license or other approval from the Office of Defense Trade Controls.

(10) District Directors shall permit, without a license, the permanent export, and temporary export and return to the United States, by accredited U.S. institutions of higher learning of articles fabricated only for fundamental research purposes otherwise controlled by Category XV (a) or (e) in § 121.1 of this subchapter when all of the following conditions are met:

(i) The export is to an accredited institution of higher learning, a governmental research center or an established government funded private research center located within countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) or countries which have been designated in accordance with section 517 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 as a major non-NATO ally (and as defined further in section 644(q) of that Act) for purposes of that Act and the Arms Export Control Act, or countries that are members of the European Space Agency or the European Union and involves exclusively nationals of such countries;

(ii) All of the information about the article(s), including its design, and all of the resulting information obtained through fundamental research involving the article will be published and shared broadly within the scientific community, and is not restricted for proprietary reasons or specific U.S. government access and dissemination controls or other restrictions accepted by the institution or its researchers on publication of scientific and technical information resulting from the project or activity (See § 120.11 of this subchapter); and

(iii) If the article(s) is for permanent export, the platform or system in which the article(s) may be incorporated must be a satellite covered by § 125.4(d)(1)(iii) of this subchapter and be exclusively concerned with fundamental research and only be launched into space from countries and by nationals of countries identified in this section.

[58 FR 39299, July 22, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 29951, June 10, 1994; 59 FR 45622, Sept. 2, 1994; 67 FR 15100, Mar. 29, 2002]

§ 123.17 Exports of firearms and ammunition.

(a) Except as provided in § 126.1 of this subchapter, District Directors of Customs shall permit the export without a license of components and parts for Category I(a) firearms, except barrels, cylinders, receivers (frames) or complete breech mechanisms when the total value does not exceed \$100 wholesale in any transaction.

(b) District Directors of Customs shall permit the export without a license of nonautomatic firearms covered by Category I(a) of § 121.1 of this subchapter if they were manufactured in or before 1898, or are replicas of such firearms.

(c) District Directors of Customs shall permit U.S. persons to export temporarily from the United States without a license not more than three nonautomatic firearms in Category I(a) of § 121.1 of this subchapter and not more than 1,000 cartridges therefor, provided that:

(1) A declaration by the U.S. person and an inspection by a customs officer is made;